

# Stalin's Illness and Peace

## Daily Worker

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## Stalin's Condition Still Unchanged

As Joseph Stalin, Premier of the Soviet Union and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, lay critically ill, the government and party expressed confidence that all Soviet Communists and citizens would "display the greatest unity and cohesion, staunchness and vigilance," and would "redouble their energies in building Communism in our country."

The statement, by the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, announced that "a great misfortune . . . has befallen our party, our people—the grave illness of Comrade J. V. Stalin."

The Rabbi of the Moscow Jewish Synagogue announced a fast tomorrow—"The Jewish Fast Day for the great Stalin."

Alexis, patriarch of All Russia and Primate of the Russian Orthodox Church, asked the clergy to pray for Stalin's health and recovery. Other clergymen joined in the request.

The critical condition of Stalin's health was made known in a medical bulletin issued by the Soviet Minister of Health, A. F. Tretiatov and eight doctors.

As this paper went to press no further bulletin had been issued to indicate any change in Stalin's condition.

(Radio Moscow ended its last regular news broadcast of the day at midnight (4 p.m. EST) with no new word on Stalin.)

### TEXT OF STATEMENT

Following is the text of the statement by the CPSU central committee and the Council of Ministers:

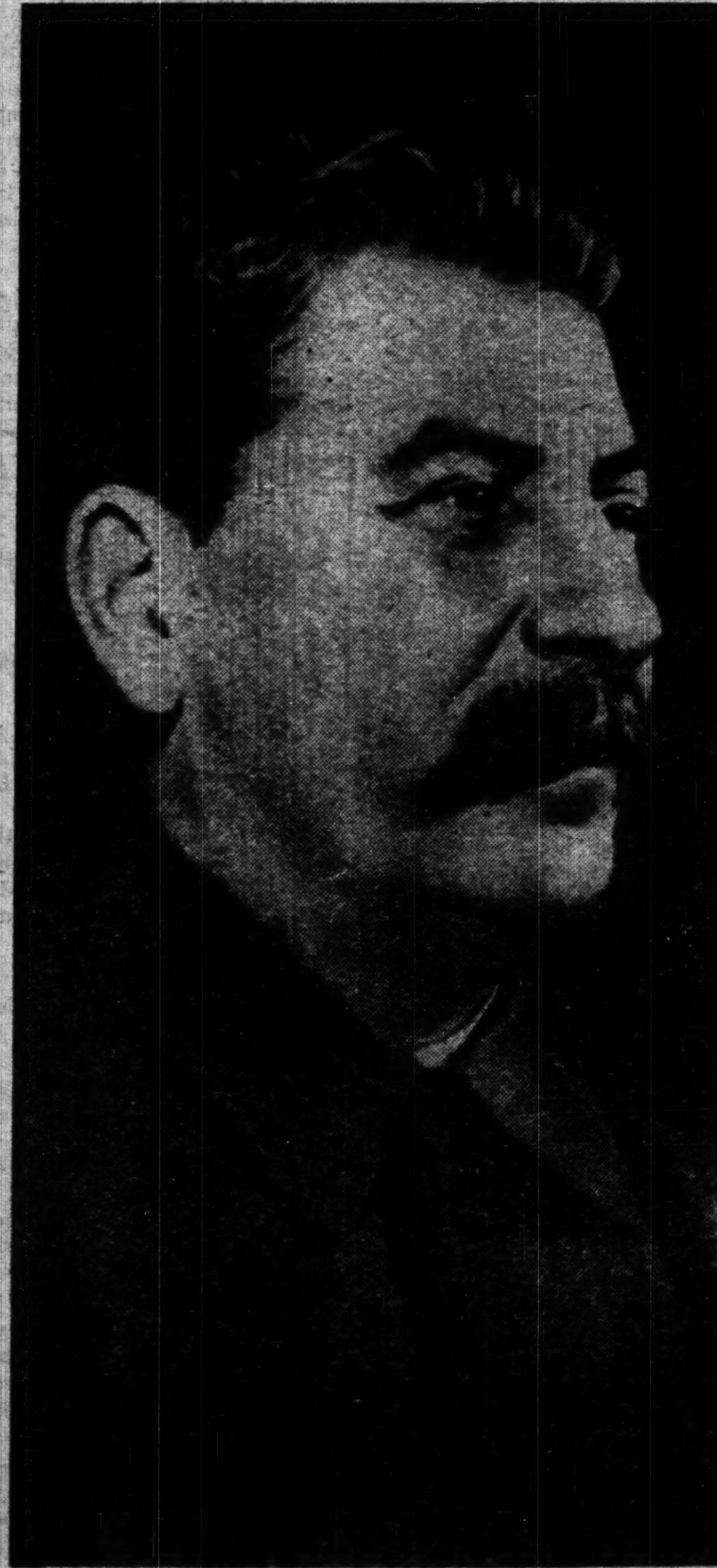
"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR announce a great misfortune which has befallen our party, our people—the grave illness of Comrade J. V. Stalin."

"During the night of March 1-2, Comrade Stalin, when he was in Moscow in his apartment, had a hemorrhage in the brain which affected vital parts of his brain. Comrade Stalin lost consciousness.

"Paralysis of the right arm and leg developed. Loss of speech occurred. Serious disturbances developed in the activities of the heart and breathing.

Medical forces were enlisted to treat Comrade Stalin: I. Kuperin,

(Continued on Page 6)



JOSEPH STALIN

## Communist Party Expresses Grief

The National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States yesterday cabled the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

"Together with many hundreds of millions of people in all parts of the world, the Communist Party of the United States expresses its deepest grief at the heavy sickness being made by Wall Street mo-

that has fallen upon Comrade Stalin."

"That he has been stricken is a tragedy to all democratic humanity. Never more than now has his splendid world leadership for socialism, democracy and peace been more urgently needed, in view of the desperate efforts now

"We hope and trust that Comrade Stalin's magnificent constitution will pull him through safely and that he will soon again be able to take the helm."

The message was signed by William Z. Foster, Pettis Perry and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

### An Editorial

HUNDREDS upon hundreds of millions of people throughout the world—the 800,000,000 human beings in the Soviet Union, China, the peoples democracies—and the millions in all other countries, including our own, are profoundly shocked by the sudden grave illness of Premier Joseph Stalin.

They are shocked to the depths of their being because of all men now alive, Stalin has stood before all progressive, decent humanity as the greatest, most resourceful, most patient, most unwavering leader in the struggle to prevent another world war, to bring peace to suffering mankind, whether it be in Korea or anywhere else.

The world knows that it was at Stalingrad that the fascist aggression against the independence of all nations, including the United States, was broken under Stalin's leadership. This is what is felt in this hour as hundreds of millions hope and pray for the health of this tremendous world figure.

IN THIS HOPE, there is also the lesson that Stalin has taught and carried out in his own activity. It is the lesson of confidence that the people can win the peace and freedom they so ardently desire.

It is the lesson that the courage, unity, and (Continued on Page 5)

## World Shocked by News About Stalin

Expressions of sorrow at the illness of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin were reported from all parts of the world in the first hours after the news was broadcast. In London, Premier Winston Churchill sent his private secretary, John Colville, to the Soviet Embassy as soon as the Embassy opened to express to Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko the premier's sympathy. Colville asked Gromyko to keep Churchill informed of Stalin's condition.

The first comment by an Asian leader was that of Pakistani Foreign Minister Zafarullah Khan, who said in Karachi he was "distressed to learn of the illness of Marshal Stalin" and wished him a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru and former Ambassador to Moscow, said, "Every human being reacts with sadness."

Mrs. Pandit noted that one of the last diplomatic visitors received by Stalin was the present Indian Ambassador, K. P. S. Menon.

V. K. Krishna Menon, the author of India's proposal at the UN on Korea, remarked that it was "very sad news."

Palmoiro Togliatti, secretary of the Communist Party of Italy, said he heard the news of Stalin's illness:

"May the life and activity of this man who has done more than anyone else for the liberation and progress of the workers and of mankind be preserved for humanity."

British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, arriving in New York aboard the Queen Elizabeth for talks with the administration in Washington, said he had "only just heard" about Stalin's illness.

"I'm sorry to hear the news," he said, "but I don't want to make any further comment at this time. I think you will understand."

News of Stalin's illness was relayed to President Eisenhower at 6 a.m. yesterday. He promptly alerted the White House staff to report to work.

He conferred about 7:30 a.m.

### PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Later Eisenhower issued the following statement:

"At this moment in history when multitudes of Russians are anxiously concerned because of the illness of the Soviet ruler, the thoughts of America goes out to all the people of the USSR—the men and women, the boys and girls—in the villages, cities, farms and factories of their homeland."

"They are the children of the same God who is the Father of all peoples everywhere. Like all peoples, Russia's millions share our longing for a friendly and peaceful world."

"Regardless of the identity of government personalities, the prayer of us Americans continues to be that the Almighty will watch over the people of that vast country and bring them, in his wisdom, opportunity to live their lives in a world where all men and women and children dwell in peace and comradeship."

### TRUMAN'S COMMENT

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—Former President Harry S. Truman, in his office in the Federal Reserve Bank building, said to a newsman when told of Stalin's illness:

"Of course I'm sorry to hear of his trouble. I'm never happy over anybody's physical breakdown." He added:

"My associations with Stalin at the Potsdam conference were pleasant."

VATICAN CITY, March 4.—The news of Stalin's illness created (Continued on Page 6)

## RACISM AND PEACE (3)

# Lodge's 'Dream' Is America's Nightmare

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN JANUARY, 1930, the first year of the Great Depression, a young Harvard man, covering the Philippines for the New York Herald Tribune wrote a "think piece" for his paper in which he concluded:

"When Northern Man with his taste for doing and overcoming comes in contact with Tropical Man with his taste for submitting and enduring, the Tropical Man always submits. To rail against this purely natural phenomenon and to talk about right and wrong in connection with it is as fruitless as to rail against the change in the seasons. . . . Many Orientals, responding to an immemorial tradition, regard tyranny as an essential attribute to government."

In the same dispatch, the young correspondent chided the Hoover Administration for its "kindness" in ruling its Filipino colony. The Dutch in the East Indies and Britain in Malaya, he urged, were the racist models after which the U. S. should pattern its colonial rulership.

"Spaniards killed the Filipinos with cruelty," reasoned the young man who dressed nattily and resembled a model for an Arrow

Collar advertisement, and continued, "We are reducing them to nothingness with kindness."

THE MAN who wrote this piece of racist and imperialist propaganda is now the chief United States delegate to the United Nations. And it must have sounded strange to his old acquaintances to hear him say, accusingly, to the representative of the Soviet Union last Feb. 25:

"We have . . . observed with indignation the persecution of Christians, Moslems and Jews . . . in the Soviet Union."

And then this:

"To build peace there must be equal treatment of people without discrimination as to race, creed or color. . . ."

"As long as there is racial or religious discrimination, just so long is the day of peace postponed."

The speaker was Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., former U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, sometime nationalist and America Firster—and always a shrewd imperialist.

In his dispatches to the Herald Tribune during the 1930's, Lodge saw as the American example of colonial rulership the Dutch in Indonesia, the British

in Malaya and Singapore. Remember that all of these colonies were ruled by arrogant and brutal racist dictatorships wherein "Northern Man" lived on the fat of the land, while "Tropical Man" slaved for the right to live the next day.

He concluded from his tour of duty in Indonesia, Malaya, Mexico and the Philippines that the U. S. was a victim of "The Cult of Weakness." In a book of that title he argued for "government principles" in the U. S. which would "recognize the rights and welfare of the strong against the weak. . . ."

BY 1943, LODGE was known as a "nationalist" and an outspoken imperialist. He was connected with the America First Committee which contained a collection of big business reactionaries, know-nothing racists and pro-fascists. On the floor of the Senate on June 18, 1943, he called for the rapid expansion of the U. S. Army and Navy and compulsory military training after the war. He mentioned such things as tin and oil and said there was an "open question whether we should not at the end of this war seek to acquire in a just and peaceful manner some things which we lack." He said "peaceful," but proposed expanding the armed services just in case.

Lodge's war program, according to his Senate record, was to begin after the war was over. As for the anti-fascist war, itself, he opposed it; sought to deny lend lease to Britain and the Soviet Union and expressed feigned disgust at the very idea of going to war to obtain peace. He preferred the rich minerals which just happened to lie beneath the soil in countries populated by "Tropical Man" to the peace which the anti-fascist war promised.

By his own definition ("To build peace there must be equal treatment of people"), Lodge is a rabid warmonger. He has condemned himself and those who preceded him as U. S. representatives in the United Nations. Indeed, he has condemned the foreign policy he is pledged to follow and the policy he has helped to shape since the death of President Roosevelt. For U. S. foreign policy as reflected in the votes of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations has sought to thwart every move—even when supported by a majority—to bring about "equal treatment of people." To be more specific, the U. S. delegation has failed to support any effort to bring about "equal treatment" of COLORED peoples.

HERE IS THE RECORD of the U. S. delegates on proposals in the United Nations affecting the rights of colored peoples: Last Nov. 20, when a bloc of Arab, African and South American (here's Lodge "Tropical

Man" again) delegates proposed to study the racial conflicts in South Africa where the white supremacy dictatorship of Dr. Daniel F. Malan has sought to disfranchise 80 percent of the colored citizens there, the U. S. delegation abstained in the Political Committee. They abstained again in the General Assembly.

The pressure against racism was too heavy for the U. S. to support hopelessly the fascist position of the South African government, but it was not strong enough to shake the racist solidarity of the imperialists.

Thirteen additional matters affecting the rights of Africans were brought before various bodies of the UN and each time the U. S. representatives voted against the Africans.

For example, there was the case of the 3,000 Tanganyika Africans of the Wa-Meru tribe who protested to the Trusteeship Committee against being brutally evicted from their tribal lands by Great Britain to make way for a handful of white settlers. The U. S. voted with Britain, but a majority voted with the Africans. The U. S. even voted against continuing the UN Committee on Information from Non-Self Governing Territories in order to make it easier for the colonial powers to hide their exploitation of the peoples of these territories.

AS A U. S. SENATOR, Lodge supported this foreign policy directed at continuing the racist and imperialist exploitation of hundreds of millions of Africans

and Asians. Was not he and his fellow war-promoters thereby postponing "the day of peace" by seeking to freeze the inequality of colored peoples? And are not his accusations hurled at the Soviet Union with the finesse of a well-armed gangster, an attempt to prolong and expand the war?

Lodge sought to give the impression that he spoke for the American people. He was profuse with the use of the word "we" in his tirade, in his pretense that he spoke for the nation. But he did not represent the nation in 1953 any more than he did in 1942 when he pleaded for recognition of the "rights and welfare of the strong against the weak." Quincy Howe, the journalist, wrote of Lodge then:

"In the city of Boston there is a thoroughfare called State Street which connotes locally what Wall Street connotes nationally. Young Mr. Lodge belongs to State Street by birth, by temperament, and by choice. When, therefore, he speaks of 'America as we have learned to know and love it' the first person plural is editorial and royal, not universal . . . State Street (and Wall Street—A.W.B.) has unfailingly violated the American dream by preserving the American nightmare."

Lodge is still what Howe said he was, only more so. For now he and his cohorts not only threaten America, but the entire world with the "American nightmare" they seek to peddle as a dream.

(To Be Continued)

## All Unions in Chile United at Labor Congress

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 4.—Unification of all union organizations in Chile materialized as a result of the deliberations of the Congress to Constitute a Single Central Trade Union held recently here.

The congress was attended by 2,400 delegates representing 1,200 trade union organizations and 51 federations of workers, employees, peasants and professionals. The congress also reflected all political

### Recruit Army For 'Jungle' Fight On Honduras

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 4 (ALN).—Recruits who joined the Jamaica Battalion to escape starvation in the hills have been told some bad news.

They are being trained in bush warfare, they are told, to tackle a "third-rate power" in jungle battles. While the foe is not named, all angles on information point to only one "third-rate power"—Guatemala, which has protested to the United Nations over continued British occupation of so-called British Honduras.

The need for outside help in British Honduras is especially acute because the leading political party there has been called seditious and its leaders imprisoned by the British.

If the jungle warfare does not develop, the Jamaica Battalion recruits have discovered there is the possibility of serving in the suppression of political disorders in the British West Indies. The situation is rather acute in Trinidad, where there is a large anti-imperialist movement headed by "Buz" Butler, whom the British interned for six years during and after World War II.

The Oilfield Workers Trade Union in Trinidad, the most important in the British Caribbean, is affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions and its leader was recently denied admission to neighboring British Guiana, along with other leaders of the Caribbean Labor Congress.

currents of the country.

Officers of the new Single Central of Chilean Workers were elected from several slates. Clotario Blest, leader of the white-collar employees who represented Chile at the Moscow Economic Conference, was elected president.

The program adopted includes the struggle for higher wages, a sliding wage scale to match the increase in the cost of living, one month compensation for every year worked when fired or laid off, agrarian reform and compulsory cultivation of the land.

The program also calls for struggle "against all imperialism, especially against North American imperialism on a national level as well as on a Latin American and world scale and for expropriation without indemnity of all sources of raw materials.

The new organization will strive to "abolish the military pact with the U. S." and will "demand commercial relations with all countries in the world"; will "encourage the heroic peoples of Bolivia and Guatemala, who have started their national liberation, nationalizing their sources of raw materials and establishing the land reform."

The congress proclaimed the necessity of the "international struggle of the workers for a permanent peace" and the support of all struggles of national liberation. It also resolved to give the "greatest solidarity to the struggle of the peoples to liberate workers and leaders jailed in several countries of the American continent."

The unification of the Chilean workers is a resounding defeat for the U. S. State Department and its "labor representatives" of the AFL and CIO, Serafino Romualdi and Jacob Potofsky who have wasted thousands of dollars of the American workers in an effort to split the Chilean labor movement, having had improved.

But the heart of "News Of Peace," and the explanation to other areas of the question "how do they do it?" lies in the section telling about Queens and Long Island activities for peace. This is done in chatty, community newspaper style.

First-hand reports-back of Queens delegates to the great Vienna Peace Conference are among the featured items.

A public meeting at the Duo-Art Academy last Thursday publicized by leaflets heard reports from Queens delegates. . . . A luncheon run by Mothers for Peace of Eastern Queens at the China Cafe on Hillside Ave. heard Mrs. Evelyn Bradie, Queens peace leader, give some of the highlights of that historic Congress, which the general press buried. Mrs. Bradie told how one housewife of India collected 60,000 signatures for peace as she walked from village to village.

Another Queens delegate, Mrs. Marian Ball, reported to the Flushing Chapter of the WIL, and also to the Flushing American Labor Party Club. The Great Neck Peace Forum held a meeting at which one of the delegates reported, and the Forum voted to send an observer to all meetings of the Queens-Nassau-Suffolk Coordinating Committee meetings. The Kew Gardens Peace Committee had a report-back meeting and then the Kew Gardens Hills Women for Peace held a Saturday night Report-Back Party which was a smashing success. The Annadale Peace Committee of Forest Hills followed with a similar session. These meetings wound up with protest telegrams to the President against the spread of the war move in Formosa.

### PEACE NOTEBOOK:

## Steel Workers' Wives Want Korea Peace

WIVES OF CIO steel workers in Chicago want peace in Korea, and they said so simply and eloquently. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Inland Steel Local 1010, after adopting a six-point program of work, resolved:

"It is our greatest wish that the year 1953 will bring an end to the Korean War; that families the world over will find a way to dwell in harmony; and that all mothers everywhere will be able to raise their children without fear, in peace and security."

### Lively Local Peace Newspaper

"NEWS OF PEACE" is a lively little rotogravure 4-page newspaper put out by peace groups in Queens and further out on Long Island. Its first issue created quite a splash. It has a fine balance of general peace news and expose material on Formosa, reminders of Eisenhower's peace pledges via Daily News headlines, cartoons showing how the war hysteria affects the cost of living, selected typical letters for peace from newspapers, the appeal to the conscience of religious mankind by Rev. Stanley Evans, British churchman who was a delegate to the Vienna Peace Congress, a recommended list of books supplying ammunition for peace workers, an article on the Plum Island germ laboratory menace which concerns the whole Long Island community. . . .

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## Brutality Pact Confirmed by McGranney

Former Attorney-General McGranney, testifying before a congressional committee in Washington yesterday, confirmed the existence of the Justice Department-Police Department conspiracy to shield police brutality.

McGranney had abrogated this agreement just before he left office last January. The agreement had been taken up at a conference last July between Assistant Attorney General James McInerney, the then U.S. Attorney Myles Lane, First Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Fristensky and Chief Inspector Conrad Rothengast.

McGranney testified he had first heard of the conspiracy from FBI chief Edgar Hoover at a staff conference on Jan. 12. Hoover, he said, was complaining of the restrictions placed on the FBI by "an agreement between the Criminal Division (of the Justice Department) and the New York Police." The former Attorney General said that McInerney, then chief of the Criminal Division, had never told him about the deal. McGranney said that he had immediately cancelled the pact.

McInerney had a great deal of leeway because of his high position, McGranney testified, "but I think," he added, "in an important matter of this kind, involving a basic principle that he founding fathers considered so serious as to set forth their views in the Bill of Rights—that before entering into any sort of agreement he should have discussed it with the Attorney General."

## 'WORKER' SUB SPURT BRINGS N. Y. TO 20% OF ITS GOAL

New York readers came through with some 500 subs for The Worker and Daily Worker in the past few days, following the plea of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party for support to The Worker circulation campaign.

This brings New Yorkers to about 3,800 subs for both papers in the campaign thus far, or slightly less than 20 percent of their combined goal of 14,500.

Brooklynites contributed the largest amount of the most recent subs, suggesting that readers there are beginning to swing into motion. They now have close to 700 subs for both papers, out of a goal of 4,500—or just below the 15 percent mark.

Their recent spurt brings them right on the heels of Manhattanites, who have in 16 percent of their combined goal of 3,300. The two groups are competing against each other.

Both, however, are far behind the other two major counties—Queens and the Bronx. The Queens group, which includes Long Island, is again in the lead statewide, with just about a third of its goal of 1,700 subs for both papers in.

Bronxites are slightly behind. They have just about 600, or 30 percent of their goal of 2,000.

A group in Center Island, in Nassau County, is way up front in the campaign in the Queens area. It had reached 62 percent

of its goal more than a week ago, and is doubtless far ahead of this now. Another group of readers in the Pomona area of Kew Gardens Hills has hit 58 percent of its target.

Readers in the Astoria area, who have challenged Long Island City readers in a contest to determine who will reach their targets first, are trailing, with only 17 percent of goals completed compared with 31 percent in Long Island City.

A Sunnyside group, with a third of its goal, is leading the group in Ravenswood, with 23 percent in. These two groups are also in competition.

Upstate, the campaign has not yet gotten under way, with only a handful of subs coming in from Buffalo and Rochester.

Outside New York, Connecticut readers continue to pace the nation. Subs received yesterday brought them to 228 for The Worker, or 70 percent of their goal, and 85 for the daily paper, which is 85 percent of their goal.

New Jersey and Illinois readers continued to come through with subs, bringing them, in each case, to over 40 percent of their combined goals. New Jersey, with a total goal of 1,200, has in some 550 subs—or 46 percent. Illinois, with a target of 2,000, has come up with 818, or 41 percent.

Subs have come in also, in the last couple of days, from Michigan, Maryland, Rhode Island.

## U.S. Losses In Korea Now Put at 130,732

WASHINGTON, March 4.—U. S. battle casualties in Korea now total 130,732, an increase of 411 over last week's report, the Pentagon said today.

The week's increase was the largest reported since Nov. 14. The Pentagon said the high number resulted from a lag in reporting from the field. The increase in last week's report was 228.

The casualties include: 23,069 dead, 94,863 wounded, 8,194 captured, 9,210 missing, and 1,396 previously missing but returned to military control.

## Van Fleet Asks Three-Year Draft, More Men for Korea

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Gen. James A. Van Fleet, retiring Eighth Army commander, made a public demand last week for more cannon fodder to keep the Korean war going. He told an open hearing of the House Committee on Armed Services he supported the proposal to increase the period of the military draft from

two to three years. He claimed the extra year would be used for training, and said it would not lengthen the time Americans spend under fire in Korea.

But in the next breath he was pleading for more troops and arms

for the Eighth Army "to assure a highly successful victory."

Questioned by the Congressmen, Van Fleet repeated the old MacArthur formula of "No armistice until military victory."

"My personal opinion is that we must win in Korea," the general replied to a question by Chairman Dewey Short (R-Mo). "It must be a military victory in Korea."

Appearing before television cameras after a closed session with the committee, Van Fleet said:

"I recommend no withdrawal of American units until we have solved Korea."

There was no talk of peace by either the general or Rep. Short.

Van Fleet agreed with Short that the war must be kept going

Short asked him what was needed to end the war.

"A little more of what it takes to fight," replied the belligerent general.

Short asked if that meant he needed more "planes and ships" and other supplies. "That is correct," Van Fleet replied.

After it was all over, Short said Van Fleet gave Congress no specific recommendations on how to end the Korean war.

"He doesn't have the answer," Short said.

Both Short and Van Fleet ignored the worldwide demand for an immediate cease-fire.

## ASP Rally to Hit Censorship of Union Film

Federal Government interference with the production of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union film "The Salt of the Earth" will be protested at the Cultural Freedom rally tomorrow evening (Friday), at the Manhattan Towers. Lester Cole, screen writer will speak at the meeting, sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The program includes a film on the San Francisco Mural, accompanied by a talk by the muralist Anton Refregier.

Other speakers will be Charles White, recent winner of a Metropolitan Museum award; Professor S. W. Heimlich, recently dismissed from Rutgers University, and Irving Adler, recently suspended from the New York public schools.

## 90% of Pennsylvania Firms Show Job Bias, Survey Says

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 4.—Only 10 percent of Pennsylvania's employers were found "totally free" of discriminatory practices against Negroes, Jews or other religious and national groups, according to a survey just issued by a 14-member committee appointed by Governor John S. Fine.

The committee, headed by Samuel H. Daroff, a Philadelphia business man, surveyed 1,229 diversified companies, employing about a million workers.

The shocking disclosure showed that at least 90 percent of the employers covered by the survey are "unfair" to at least one minority group on hiring, promotion or apprenticeship opportunities.

The committee reported that

most of discrimination was against Negroes but added it found "significant evidences" of discrimination against Jews and other groups. In most cases "tradition" or "company policy" was given as the explanation.

In terms of the percentage of workers employed, the situation may be even worse than 90 percent because the committee also found that discrimination diminishes in proportion to the size of

the companies surveyed. About three-fourths of the companies showed discrimination in their promotional and upgrading practices. An even larger percentage of the employers showed discriminatory practices on apprenticeship opportunities.

The committee said that in the past five years there was a change causing more "liberal" hiring policies among 7 percent of the plans surveyed. But it was also noted, however, that a "tight labor market" during the period influenced this "liberalism."

Discrimination was most evident in the skilled and higher-paid categories. But even with respect to unskilled work, 38 percent of the employers practiced discrimination.

(Continued on Page 6)

## First Panel Exhausted at Pittsburgh Smith Act Trial

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—The second day of the trial of the five Communist leaders charged with violating the Smith Act disclosed the presence of an FBI agent among the counsel for the prosecution. Despite objection by U. S. District Attorney Edward Boyle, the agent, introduced as attorney Paul Scott, had to stand up while the members of the panel were asked if they knew or were related to him.

The first panel of 125 was exhausted during the day and a number of members of the second panel were drawn. Members of families in federal government service or in the Armed Forces were excused. Where the relation-

ship was not so direct or the relatives were not living with the prospective juror, the court retained the juror in spite of the fact, as brought out by the defense, that the loyalty oath system subjects them to all sorts of pressures.

One member of the jury panel admitted having been a member of the Mantle Club, which was linked with the Ku Klux Klan. This member swore that his admitted prejudice against Communists and the Communist Party would not bar him from giving the Communist leaders a "fair trial." Many others admitted serious bias against Communist ideas and the Communist Party, but claimed they could put aside their prejudice.

## Greet Roosevelt Ward Tonight

Paul Robeson will greet Roosevelt Ward, Jr., at the Victory Rally tonight (Thursday) at the Chateau Cardens, 105 East Houston St.

Other speakers will be Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Joseph Bucholtz and Jeanne Griffith.

The rally has been called to celebrate the victory won by Ward, Negro youth leader, against the draft law frameups.

## Witchhunter Musmanno Assailed by Legion Posts, CIO and Bar Assn.

By ART SHIELDS

The witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno of Pittsburgh, who had Steve Nelson arrested, is a discredited figure in the steel city today.

Musmanno—a Pennsylvania Supreme Court justice—is under heavy attack from three important groups that used to support him. The attacks on the hysterical frameup boss are long overdue. They come now while Nelson is appealing his 20-year sentence before the State Supreme Court.

Musmanno is under attack today from:

- The American Legion;
- The director of the CIO Steel union's Political Action Commit-

tee in the Pittsburgh District, and—

- The Bar Association, which says that the judge lacks "judicial ethics."

The Legion attacks are directed against Musmanno and his buddy, the labor spy Matt Cetlic. These two tools of fascism were the Legion's heroes when they were personally raiding Communist Party headquarters in 1950 and when they were testifying against Steve Nelson last year.

By yesterday 92 Legion Posts—five-sixths of the county's—had protested the joint campaign of Musmanno and Cetlic to prevent the popular Roy Harris Symphony from being played at the recent

Pittsburgh Music Festival.

The Harris Symphony was dedicated to the Soviet Army in 1943 after the Stalingrad victory. Harris is a popular figure in Pittsburgh. He is the "composer-in-residence" at the local Pennsylvania College for Women.

Anger greeted Musmanno's radio thundering and Cetlic's squeaking against the Harris musical creation. Five thousand people stood and applauded when the symphony was produced. And CIO steel lodges offered to help finance a tour of the steel towns by the orchestra.

Musmanno was badly stung by (Continued on Page 6)

# Soviets Develop Faster Ways to Build New Housing

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

RESPONDING to the call, raised at the 19th Party Congress, for housing construction to be developed to the utmost in the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, the Soviet building industry is introducing new methods to quicken and improve house-building. In and around Moscow alone, 38 new factories manufacturing building materials are in process of construction. Together with the existing works now being reconstructed they will provide materials for 170 ten-story multi-apartment houses a year.

Some idea of the greater emphasis now being laid on housing may be obtained by comparing previous five-year plan periods. During the three prewar five-year plan periods of which the last was interrupted by war, in other words, in 13 years, 90 million square meters of new housing was completed, and during the fourth five-year plan period (1946-1950) 100 million square meters were built or restored in cities and industrial settlements, or, roughly two and a half million flats. Two million seven hundred thousand houses were built or restored in rural areas.

The present fifth five-year plan (1951-1955) assigns state construction organizations the task of turning over for occupancy 105,000,000 square meters of new housing in cities and industrial settlements. Besides, factory and office workers are, as in previous years, getting state loans to help them build individual houses. There is also considerable housing construction in rural areas.

LATEST FIGURES available show that construction is run-

ning ahead even of this ambitious schedule. During the first two years under the new five-plan (1951-1952) over 54 million square meters of new urban housing was completed, or close to 1,400,000 flats. During the same time 770,000 houses were built in rural areas.

This shows that the Soviet Union is now building roughly 1,100,000 flats a year, or almost twice the number of flats built yearly in Britain, West Germany, France and Italy, with a population about the same as that of the Soviet Union.

To obtain some idea how the Soviet Union is doing it I recently visited the Permanent Building Exhibition in Moscow. This is suitably situated in a part of the city that is being radically and rapidly transformed.

When I was there last, about three years ago, the exhibition hall itself was the largest and tallest building in the neighborhood. Now it is dwarfed by blocks of 10-story apartment houses forming a vast complex near the banks of the river Moscow opposite the Gorky Central Park. All the old wooden houses in the neighborhood have gone.

The idea of this exhibition is to give publicity to new inventions, methods, building-materials, machines, etc., in short, everything that is new in building theory and practice. A new invention or rationalizing proposal made by a worker on the job is quickly put into general circulation with the cooperation of the press, radio, trade unions and other public organizations.

The inventor gets his reward in the form of a cash-bonus; he also has the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed something to the common pool of know-how which is at the ser-



MOSCOW'S changing skyline, with new buildings as seen from the river shore.

vice of all others working in his field.

THOUGH THIS is not a layman's exhibition it provides much of absorbing interest to anyone with the average interest in the way the country he lives in is being built up. Generally speaking, Soviet exhibitions are successful in appealing both to the professional and the amateur. There's none of that mystery-mongering of the "trade-show" where the producer so often considers his selfish interest to conceal his methods from the consumer—not to mention his competitors. There are no "trade secrets" in the USSR.

The first point this exhibition brings home to one is that the

material conditions now exist for putting the whole of urban building in the Soviet Union onto an industrialized basis. The Soviet Union in the early post-war years carried out a radical reorganization of building methods which effected every process from the factory to the site.

There are many modern factories today in the Soviet Union turning out members and sections of houses, various architectural parts and other building materials. Every type of work at construction sites, from excavation of foundation to final finishing, is done with the aid of machines and mechanisms.

The result of this industrialization has been the evolution of the panel-and-frame method of

construction. Prefabricated panels, consisting of floors, outer and inner walls, fully insulated and complete even to the picture-rail, are hoisted by cranes into their places on a ferro-concrete framework. Plumbing units, lift shafts, roofing, sections of cast concrete staircases, etc., are also prefabricated and assembled on the site, with machinery used to assemble them.

THE EXTENSIVE USE of prefabricated elements and the mechanization of all work at the sites has had some startling results. In the first place the idea of the man-handling of material is rapidly disappearing. Second, building has been freed from the tyranny of bad weather; building is no longer a seasonal occupation. Thirdly, the use of prefabricated elements made from new materials has greatly reduced the weight and cost of modern Soviet buildings.

These are a few of the lessons one learns in this Moscow exhibition over whose doors there hangs a notice to remind Soviet builders of the basic law of Socialism, discovered and defined by Joseph Stalin: "the securing of the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society through the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques."

## Switch to AFL At Honeywell, Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, March 4.—Honeywell Regulator Local 1145 of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, largest local union in the northwest, has voted 4,804 to 12 to switch to the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The local has a membership of 8,000.

Business agent Robert Wishart of the local led the revolt on the ground that the general office of the IUE-CIO failed to give an accounting of the union's funds. Wishart had been earlier removed by Walter Reuther as president of the Hennepin County CIO Council.

All Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the IUE-CIO, and James B. Carey, its president, failed in their last-minute effort to halt the switch. Although they obtained an injunction freezing the funds of the local, the court refused to bar a membership meeting.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7884.

## Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

### Elementary Truths to Every Chinese-American

EVERY CHINESE-AMERICAN laundry and restaurant worker—and most Chinese-Americans must still earn a livelihood in these "ghetto" occupations—knows from his personal experience that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is plotting not "to liberate" China from the Communists in the Peking government, as he claims, but "to liberate" the Chinese from themselves. That is, he is organizing war against China in order to subordinate the Chinese people to the will and direction of people like himself—the greedy money-bags of Wall Street.

It is, of course, the "system of individual freedom" and "free enterprise" which Dulles and his chief delegate to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., want to "restore" to the half-billion Chinese people. But the Chinese-Americans in our midst already have more than a bellyfull of this brand of "freedom."

IN NEW YORK'S Hong Gan

## Daily Worker

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weekly gross income of \$100. Out of this he must pay about \$11 for rent, \$10 for gas and electricity, \$3 for paper, starch, string, etc., \$14 for the wet wash (the laundry is sent to big steam laundry establishments where it is washed in machines), and \$27 for the "shirt press" (shirt pressing machines do most of the shirts). After paying these bills, the laundry operator must "contribute" to certain "patriotic" causes, about which we will supply details in a later column. His weekly net income shrinks below the \$35 figure. And every American knows how much "freedom" you can have with \$35 a week at today's prices.

Of course, by harder work, the operator can raise the amount of his net. He and his wife can work seven days a week instead of six, 15 to 16 hours a day instead of 12. And he really doesn't have to eat! According to certain Pentagon enthusiasts for the "let Asians fight Asians" program, Asians enjoy living on next to nothing!

The footnote to this estimate of the hand laundry operator's earnings is that the number who average a gross income of more than \$100 weekly is small and getting smaller. Launderettes and big steam laundries are narrowing even this field of "free enterprise."

But why, our incorrigible "free enterprisers" may ask, don't the laundry operators save their money and buy their own wet wash and shirt press machinery? The answer provides a good definition of the Dulles' brand of "freedom." Only the rich are really free to do this. About \$800,000 capital is required for a wet wash establishment; about

# Daily Worker

President — Joseph Durmer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

## STALIN'S ILLNESS

(Continued from Page 1)

steadfastness of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist vanguard in each country can rally all men and women of good will to halt the march to fascism and war which menaces peoples and nations.

THE MEN WHO now think that the blow which has been struck at Stalin will cripple the peace camp and give them their long-sought chance to spread war to the world, are as profoundly in error as when they gleefully thought that the Hitler war machine would conquer the Soviet people in three weeks. They are as much in error about their latest under-estimation of the peace camp and of the Soviet people and their party as they were when they cooked up the ill-famed Munich deal with world fascism to hire the Nazis to "liberate" the socialist peoples headed by Stalin.

They are just as dangerously mistaken when they, in their abysmal ignorance of socialist democracy and socialist society, plunge into war-hungry speculations about "internal struggles for the succession" as Stalin lies gravely ill. The Stalinist leadership is a collective leadership, based on the tested collective of the leadership of the Communist Party of the USSR.

Around this collective leadership rallies the entire Soviet people as they did when the immortal Lenin was struck down and Stalin was chosen by the party to carry forward the great tasks of socialist construction and the maintenance of peace among nations.

The greatness of Stalin's chart for world peace cannot be undermined or erased by the enemies of peace, because Lenin and Stalin built it into the very basis of the Soviet state and the peace camp.

GRAVE ILLNESS has struck Stalin down at the moment when humanity watches with deepest anxiety the struggle between those who refuse to end the Korean war because they want it to be the spring-board for a bigger war in Asia, and those forces headed by Stalin which have repeatedly proposed a cease-fire and negotiations.

It is Stalin who proposed to meet with Eisenhower only a short while ago in an effort to end the killing. It is Stalin who, through his government's spokesmen at the UN, only 72 hours ago renewed for the sixth time the proposal to end the Korean war on the basis of the agreements already arrived at in Panmunjom. Now more than ever it is in the interest of the United States, of every American family, to get our government to act in the spirit of Stalin's proposals to end the war, not to spread it with Formosa plans and the pro-war provocations of the so-called "liberation" policy. Our country should be on the alert for the danger that high-placed military adventurers may try to create for it as they eagerly watch the terrible blow which illness has struck at the world's leading fighter for peace. Their calculations can only lead America to catastrophe for itself and mankind. More than ever it is the need of America that millions of our citizens shall act to achieve the peace which Stalin proposed and still proposes in the form of a cease-fire in Korea, and American-Soviet negotiations to ease the tensions of the world.

## A Visit to a Jewish Family in Romanian People's Republic

By VASILE SAVU

### BUCHAREST.

THE HOUSE at 176 Serban Avenue is no different from the others in the neighborhood; it is modest but well-kept. In the little garden an old chestnut tree casts its shadow between two flower beds and, in the back of the yard, freshly washed linen is drying on a line stretched between two posts. It is a house like hundreds and thousands of others in the southern section of Bucharest.

When we open the gate and come into the yard, a woman gets up from the bench at the foot of the chestnut. She carefully arranges her knitting in her work basket and comes over to us.

"Is this where Leon Segal lives?"

"Yes, this is it. But he hasn't come home yet . . . I'm his wife, Rachel Segal."

Then she invites us to sit down in the shade and wait for him.

She is a little old woman, gentle in manner, dressed simply, but with taste; her wrinkled face, the down-turned corners of her mouth, reveal the long suffering of a life which was once miserable. Nevertheless, the lively eyes, in which often lashed a light of gaiety, gave evidence of the contentment, the joy of an existence now free from care.

Hardly had Rachel Segal finished speaking when the garden gate opened and a baby carriage appeared, then a young woman pushing it.

"My daughter Sonia," the little old woman introduced us, "And this is my grandson Andrei," she added, pointing to an infant of about eight months, in the carriage.

The baby waved his arms and dimpled legs, laughing, as his mother and grandmother smiled tenderly at him.

WE WENT into the house. The place gleamed with order and cleanliness. Little Andrei was put to bed and soon fell asleep. Then the two housewives busied themselves with preparing the evening meal. At a desk by the window, a boy of 11 or 12 was doing his homework. We noticed that he was wearing a Pioneer's kerchief. Rachel Segal introduced him to us.

"My youngest son, Betini. He's a pupil at elementary school 24 and," she added proudly, "he's one of the best in his class."

The young pioneer rose and cordially shook our hand.

"He is learning to play the violin," Rachel Segal told us, "at the music circle in the Pioneers' Palace."

Then the front door opened and a man entered. He was of medium height, with regular features; his hair, which was beginning to grey, betrayed his age, but his firm step, his way of holding himself very straight, his vivacious eyes, seemed to give the lie to the fact that he was over 50.

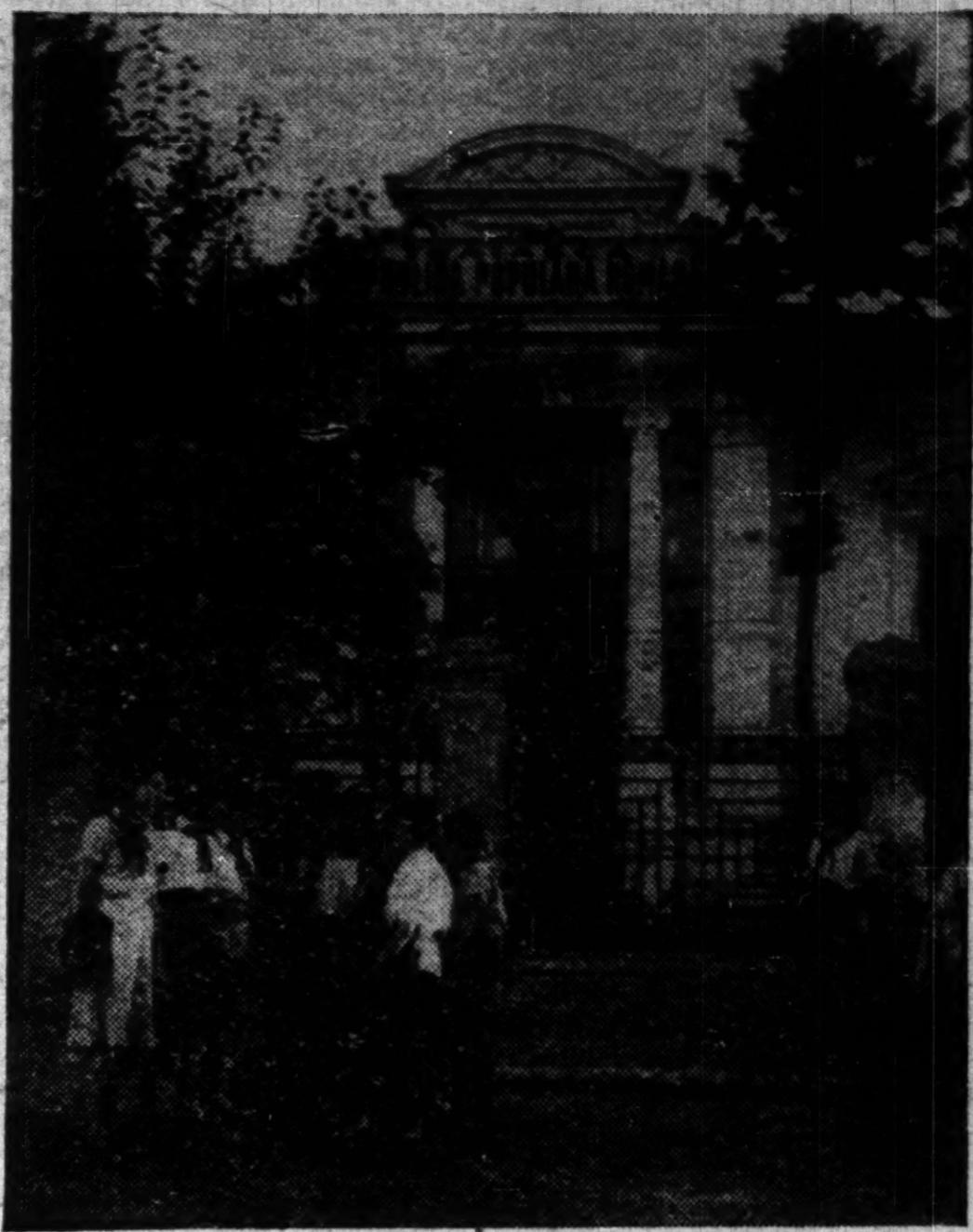
Young Betini threw himself at Leon Segal, hugging him. The old man did his best to protect a package he was holding under his arm.

"Now there! Gently, my roughneck, you'll make me break it!"

The boy straightened up and demanded: "Break what, Papa?"

The father winked at his wife, put the package on the table, and began to unwrap the paper, slowly. Sonia had left the kitchen and come to see, after making sure that Andrei was still asleep in the next room.

The wrapping paper removed,



Elementary Yiddish school in Bucharest

there emerged a long black box, of special shape, which Leon Segal opened and took out a violin.

"It's for you, Betini."

The child's eyes opened wide with admiration. Happiness illumined his face. He took hold of the violin, caressing the shining wood with his little hand, touching the strings, then the silky hairs of the bow.

A HALF HOUR later we were all at the table. Meanwhile, the others had come home—Leon Segal's youngest daughter, Zaire, then the engineer Feldman, Sonia's husband and Andrei's father.

Leon Segal, seated in the midst of his family, looked at his children with satisfaction. Sonia, a government employee is also a student at the Faculty of Physical Sciences and Mathematics; she tells us about the first days of her course. As for Zaire, she has recently graduated from a secondary technical school of leather working and for the past two weeks she has been working as a technician in a big factory; when she talks about her new work, her cheeks redden with enthusiasm.

Betini is the only quiet one. He never takes his eyes off his violin, which is lying on the buffet; he is impatient for the meal to be over.

"It hasn't always been like this," Leon Segal tells us, as though he had been reading our mind. "Everything that you see here—the furniture, the radio, the linen you saw hanging in the yard, everything, up to the violin that Betini got as a gift today—we've got it all in the past few years."

The old man lapsed into silence, lit a cigarette, and pensively contemplated the wreaths of bluish smoke rising toward the ceiling.

"In the autumn of 1940," he continued after a little, "we lived in the village of Damienesti, near Roman (in Moldavia). One day the Iron Guards broke into our house and smashed everything. They beat me until I dropped unconscious; I had to stay in bed four weeks. A few months later, on the night of June 22 and 23, 1941, they got me up and tortured me again. The fascists broke into my house and smashed everything they

couldn't steal. We had nothing left except the clothes on our backs."

"The fascists used to break our windows and, in the streets, they used to swear at me and yell, 'Hey! kikel!' In school the children were persecuted too. They dragged us into forced labor detachments."

Rachel Segal's eyes were moist, but the old man spoke calmly, without a trace of emotion in his voice. He spoke of all that as of something very old, which would never be seen again. After a moment, Leon Segal concluded:

"All that's done now, well finished. We have remade our household. Zaire had a scholarship all during her studies, Sonia won a certificate of merit at the theoretical lyceum, Betini is learning the violin at the Pioneers' Palace. Every day that comes brings us a new joy."

After we had said goodnight to our hosts, Leon Segal accompanied us to the door.

It was a beautiful, peaceful, autumn evening. In the serene sky, a multitude of stars were twinkling.

Shaking our hand, Leon Segal said:

"Now you know my family, you have seen for yourself our comfortable life with its little every-day joys. Since I have been old enough to think, I have wanted all this. Me, I'm old now, but Sonia, Zaire, Betini, little Andre, they have a wonderful future ahead of them."

The old man remained silent a few moments; then turning toward the lighted window of the parlor, from which was coming the sound of voices, he continued:

"As you see, I am only a little clerk in a big plant, but I love the soil where I was born, I love the men around me, and their esteem, now, warms me; I love my family and my home. We know that we owe all this to today's leaders. Brave men gave their blood for the people's rights and freedoms, and the Jewish people enjoy these victories and the comfort of peaceful, creative work."

*Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7004.*

## Condition

(Continued from Page 1)

P. E. Lukosky, L. V. Kononov, A. L. Mianikov, Prof. E. M. Filimonov, Prof. I. S. Glazunov, Prof. P. A. Tkachev, Prof. V. I. Ivanov, Neznamov, and Prof. E. M. Tareyev.

Treatment of Comrade Stalin is conducted under the guidance of A. F. Tretiatov, minister of public health of the USSR, and I. Kuperin, chief of the medical sanitary board of the Kremlin.

Treatment of Comrade Stalin is conducted under the constant supervision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government.

In view of the grave state of health of Comrade Stalin, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, found it necessary to publish, beginning today, medical bulletins on the state of health of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, like our entire party, our whole Soviet people, realize the full significance of the fact that the grave illness of Comrade Stalin will involve his more or less prolonged non-participation in leading activity.

In guiding the party and the country, the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers with full seriousness take into account all the circumstances connected with the temporary withdrawal of Comrade Stalin from leading state and party activity.

The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers express confidence that our party and the whole Soviet people will in these difficult days display the greatest unity and cohesion, staunchness of spirit and vigilance, will redouble their energies in building communism in our country, will rally still closer around the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the government of the Soviet Union.

### MEDICAL BULLETIN

The text of the medical bulletin: "Bulletin on the state of health of J. V. Stalin." At 0200 (2 a.m.) March 4, 1953.

On the night of March 1-2, J. V. Stalin had a sudden brain hemorrhage affecting vital areas of the brain, as a result of which he developed a paralysis of the

right leg and right arm with loss of consciousness and speech.

"March 2 and 3, necessary measures for treatment were undertaken, directed toward improvement of the disturbed functions of breathing and blood circulation, which so far have not brought any changes in the course of illness.

"At 2 a.m. March 4, the state of health of J. V. Stalin continued to remain serious. Considerable disturbance of breathing is observed, frequency of breathing is up to 36 per minute, the rhythm of breathing is incorrect, with periodic prolonged pauses.

"It is observed that pulse beats are up to 120 beats a minute and there is fullarity, maximum pressure of blood is 220, minimum 120.

"Temperature is 38.2 centigrade (100.76 Fahrenheit). In connection with the disturbed breathing and blood circulation, inadequacy of oxygen is observed. The degree of disturbance of the function of the brain has increased somewhat. At the present time, a series of therapeutic measures are being applied directed towards restoration of the vitally important functions of organs."

## Musmanno

(Continued from Page 3)

the Legion's attack. He cried that Cvetic and himself would renew their attack on the Pittsburgh composer at the next meeting of the Legion's county committee.

And the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette said editorially last Tuesday:

"... they (Musmanno and Cvetic) ought to be drummed out of Legion Hall if they can't disprove Harris' patriotism.

The Post-Gazette referred to Cvetic (who will testify against Nelson in the present Smith Act trial) as a "sometime FBI informer."

Harris himself remarked that the "effrontery" of Musmanno and Cvetic, "is only equaled by their lack of principle."

The CIO Steelworkers Union also used to support Musmanno's election campaigns when Philip Murray was alive. Murray and Musmanno had their pictures taken arm-in-arm together, after the judge was elected to the State Supreme Court. But many steel workers are fed up with Musmanno today.

### BRIBERY ACCUSATION

Last month the steel union's district Political Action director, Mayor John Mullen of Clairton, brought serious charges against Musmanno.

CIO leader Mullen accused Musmanno of trying to suppress a bribery investigation that Mullen had started. He charged Musmanno had called him to his suite in the Sheraton Hotel and asked him to drop his bribery charges against two grafting councilmen and a coal operator.

A jury found the crooked trio guilty. The coal operator had given the councilmen \$1,000 each for permission to strip coal from city land. And the District Attorney of Allegheny County is now investigating Mullen's charges that Musmanno was guilty of criminal violations in trying to stifle justice.

Mullen's charges are likely to kill Musmanno's chances of getting the nomination for the Governorship of Pennsylvania in 1954.

Musmanno is also smarting under the attacks of the Bar Association, which accused him of violating its code of "judicial ethics" by his undignified and partisan political campaigns. Musmanno's reply that the Bar members acted like "ignorant Hottentots" didn't help him. Nor did his angry resignation from the association.

Pittsburgh's chief redbaiter is being isolated today.

## AT 'CULTURE FIGHTS BACK' RALLY MARCH 19

John Howard Lawson will fly in from the West Coast especially to speak at the 1953 'Culture Fights Back' Rally at the Hotel Capitol, 50 St. and Eighth Ave., on Thursday, March 19. Tickets for the rally which is sponsored by the Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome are available at all progressive bookshops.

## Parent Groups Back Bill Upping Education Fund

A resolution urging letters to legislators by Parent associations and individual members supporting the Brydges-Brady bill to increase by one-third state aid to schools was passed unanimously by the United Parents Association monthly delegate assembly.

The delegates also resolved to support the Friedman-Levine bill for a \$600,000,000 bond issue for school construction, to be spread over 10 years, half of which would go to New York City.

The Brydges-Olliffe bill to establish three pilot educational TV channels, and a bill which would appropriate \$400,000 for continuation of Champlain college for one year, also should be supported by letters to legislators, the assembly voted.

Speakers who reported on a recent trip to Albany by UPA delegates to influence legislators said interviews with legislators showed 78 supporting the Brydges-Brady bill, six opposed and 13 noncommittal.

"After talking to a number of senators and assemblymen we became convinced that they are voting not so much their convictions on bills we support as the budget policies of the Dewey administration," said one speaker, who added that the Friedman-Levine bill had less support than the Brydges-Brady bill.

Delegates were urged to write Federal Communications Commission Chairman Paul Walker at Washington to request that present educational channels of TV be maintained.

Chairman Lillian Ashe emphasized that they could not accept as final Governor Dewey's budget and his response to their request for state aid.

Voting paragraph by paragraph on revised by-laws as presented by a committee was begun, to be continued at the next meeting.

A hotly debated proposal that the by-laws should set forth that the UPA "shall be non-political" won over an amendment that would substitute "it shall be politically non-partisan," only when the chair cast her vote with the original proposal. Before her vote it was tied 297 to 297.

## 8TH ARMY PUTS NEW CURBS ON NEWSMEN IN KOREA

SEOUL, Korea, March 4.—The U. S. Eighth Army has clamped new restrictions on civilian war correspondents at the front.

One order, banning interviews with members of the 65th (mainly Puerto Rican) Infantry Regiment, was rescinded today, but the general policy remains.

The new policy apparently originated with Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, who recently took command from Gen. James A. Van Fleet.

"Gen. Taylor has been holding a series of conference with his division and corps commanders," a public relations officer said. "The general told them the 8th Army

has been a 'gabby' army and that it will stop."

Some division officers asked correspondents to submit written questions even for feature-type stories involving no military security.

The 8th Army asked correspondents to furnish advance notice of their movements.

One division officer said company commanders had been instructed not to permit their men to talk to correspondents without prior approval.

Eighth Army officers have threatened correspondents with removal of their telephones and suspension of their credentials if they do not cooperate.

## AFL Teachers' Head Assails 'Loyalty' Oaths

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—Carl J. Megel, national president of the AFL Federation of Teachers, here for consultations with local union leaders, declared that two things teachers need are higher salaries and an end to "loyalty" oaths.

Teachers' salaries have lagged far behind soaring living costs, said Megel, a Chicago high school teacher. This is just as true in Los Angeles as elsewhere in the nation, he said.

Megel pointed out that California teachers' wages averaged \$2,200 annually in 1939. The Los Angeles minimum wage now is \$3,900 yearly. But for local teachers to have the same purchasing power as in 1939, he said, "they would need a salary of \$4,678 before taxes."

Megel said his union was a "foe of communism," but opposed "loyalty oaths such as those imposed on 14,000 local teachers by the witchhunting board of education.

"Loyalty, like religion, is a

matter of the heart and soul," he said. "It cannot be legislated."

"The real purpose of the loyalty oath is the subjugation and submission of teachers. It restricts them in their teaching duties."

"Investigations launched by Sen. McCarthy and similar investigations have caused teachers to become fearful of expressing themselves in matters concerning social studies."

"If you stifle the teachers you have stopped democracy in the nation."

Megel drew a parallel with Nazi Germany. When Hitler came to power, he pointed out, he "persecuted labor leaders and brought about the subjugation of the schools."

## Classified Ads

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WANTED: Apartment exchange, 5 large lovely rooms in Upper Heights for 4 to 6 in Lower Heights or Harlem vicinity. Rent to \$60. Write Box 701, Daily Worker.

### CLOTHING WANTED

WANTED: Any used baby or children's clothing for needy family. Please write Box 700, Daily Worker.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

PARTNER wanted for hotel, children's camp and chicken farm. \$13,000 to \$6,000. Call Meyer Katchor, 235 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn. Call ST 3-6913.

### FOR SALE

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TWO BALMY WEATHER SPECIALS, 1-20" bicycle with trainer wheel, only \$22.95; 2 — Full size English 3-speed lightweight bicycle equipped . . . \$49.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

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Seventh Ave. Bet. 61st and 62nd St.

# 'The Fishermen' Is Stirring Drama Of White and Negro Union Solidarity

By ELIJU S. HICKS

The inspiring organization of 5,000 Negro menhaden fishermen, along the Atlantic coast from New Jersey to Texas, by the International Fur and Leather Workers union, has now been depicted in dramatic form. The organization of these workers is particularly significant because it pioneers in the organization of workers in the predominantly Negro Black Belt sections of the South, proving once and for all that they CAN be organized.

The play, "The Fishermen," written by Les Pine, was presented during the recent Negro History Week celebration of the Fur union.

Set in the small seaside community of Reedville, Va., the play vividly outlines the pre-union exploitation of one fishing crew, and shows how, with the leadership of the union, the workers unfold a united struggle for their most pressing demands, and one could not help being profoundly moved as the scenes unfold.

It was not only the story—which was portrayed in dramatic-documentary form, it was the feeling of a union based on the unity of Negro and white proudly reviewing its achievements in the struggle for the rights of Negro workers, while at the same time, fighting to learn the valuable lessons from the lives and struggles of these Negro workers.

The cast, faced with the difficult task of combining pantomime with dramatic acting, performed almost flawlessly. The few rough spots were obviously the result of the short rehearsal period, and will undoubtedly be ironed out as the play is repeated.

Particularly impressive were the portrayals of Salem and Harriett Redmond—a Negro "dry-boatman" and his wife, by Charles McRae and Pauline Meyers. Gilbert Green, who played the union organizer, Joseph Giovanetti, also did a workmanlike job—mixing humor and humility, warmth and understanding.

The supporting cast, including Dick Ward, Willis Pinkett, Carl Vincent Lee, and Lloyd Gough, rounded out a thoroughly enjoyable presentation. Ronnie Paris, who produced and directed the play, and Elnita Ostrom, production assistant, accomplished a complex presentation task with commendable success.

The sets, built from sketches, were designed by Anton Refregier.

Two weaknesses in the play were due, it seems to this reviewer, from the ultra-naturalistic, documentary form to which the playwright adhered religiously.

The play showed convincingly how the workers, disillusioned by repeated sell-outs by white supremacist union organizers, recognized the essential difference in the Fur union and in the Italian-American organizer, Joseph Giovanetti, and became confident in their leadership. However, the play did not, in our opinion, establish clearly enough that the union was basically a Negro-white union in the North as well as in the South. When, Salem Redmond, the leading Negro fisherman, expressed reservations about taking "a white man" (and a white union) into his confidence, Giovanetti had to take him to Richmond to prove that there were Negroes in the union leadership. In real life, a leading Negro organizer was assigned to the area shortly after the beginning of the organizing drive. The play gave no indication of this fact—or of the fact that Negroes assume leading positions in the union's national leadership. As a result, the play left room for the feeling among those not familiar with the Fur union, that this was a paternalistic "good white union" which had come to the South to "help" the Negro workers.

The second weakness was that

the play directed the workers' attack against the white captain, Captain Henry, and failed to point out clearly enough that Captain Henry was the front for a big, wealthy company. Again, a mechanical recitation of the facts served to cloud the basic fact.

When the organizing drive started, the companies "leased" the boats to the individual captains, presenting the union with many "bosses," in an attempt to further complicate the task of organizing. The play says so, but doesn't at-

tempt to defeat the company's attempt, by riveting the audience's attention on the main and central enemy, the company.

All in all, however, "The Fishermen" is a fine play, indicating the forward movement of a great union. Our readers, and particularly our trade union readers, are urged to see it. The union has indicated that the play will soon go on tour, and we think that it will be applauded and appreciated wherever it is staged.

## Two Heroes of Pennsylvania—William Penn and Steve Nelson

By DAVID PLATT

Steve Nelson's heroic fight for freedom of thought and against witchhunting in Pennsylvania re-

New Yorkers will hear Steve Nelson at a mass rally sponsored by the Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade and the Civil Rights Congress on Sunday afternoon, March 8, at Rockland Palace, 280 W. 155 St., at 2 p.m.

calls the fight of another great Pennsylvania hero for freedom of conscience and against witchcraft.

Back in 1683, William Penn, founder of the state that bears his name, stopped witchcraft dead in its tracks when it first reared its ugly head in his colony.

That it remained a corpse for more than a century after his death is partly explained by Penn's early promotion of the arts and scholarship in the new colony.

Penn, a leading Quaker, was one of the outstanding fighters for liberty of speech and conscience in his time and spent long months in English prisons for defying feudal restrictions upon the individual.

When he came to America one of his first tasks was to build schools, set up printing presses and bring enlightenment to the settlers. He did this at a time when other colonies—captured by illiberal Puritanism—looked upon such things as "luxuries" that must follow slowly behind economic prosperity.

(Steve Nelson, valiant working class fighter inspired by the ideas of communism, carries on Penn's fight for liberty and culture with his aggressive fight for the Bill of Rights and his splendid letters from prison and with his new book, "The Volunteers," just off the press.)

But in December, 1683, a few days after the opening of Philadelphia's first school, an old woman was brought into court on a charge of witchcraft.

It was fortunate for her that she was not tried for her life in the Massachusetts Colony, because at that very moment bigoted Cotton Mather was beginning his relentless pursuit of "witches" in such cities as Boston and Salem.

The awful Salem horrors portrayed in Arthur Miller's powerful play *The Crucible* were only nine years off—1692.

Penn presided at the trial, which was a fair one, nothing like the raw deal given Steve Nelson in Judge Musmanno's court.

"The whole case," said William H. Dixon, author of a biography of Penn published a century ago, "was gone into; witnesses, sadly ignorant and vindictive for the most part, were examined and re-examined. Penn summed up and the jury retired to find a verdict against the woman of being guilty of having the common reputation of being a witch but not guilty in the



WILLIAM PENN

manner and form as she stood indicted." Penn ordered her freed. "Her friends were simply required to give securities for her that she would keep the peace."

That was the last cry of "witchcraft" heard in Pennsylvania until the 1840s, when witchhunting of fighters against Negro slavery and for trade unionism made its appearance in the state.

But all that pales before the current savage witchhunt against Steve Nelson and his party by those who despise William Penn and the great democratic tradition of our country which he represents.

But just as Penn brought freedom to that old woman in Philadelphia, so the people of Pennsylvania will have the final say as to who goes to jail—Steve Nelson, patriotic fighter for democracy and peace, or the industrial barons and their stooges in high places who are trying to tear up the Constitution.

### Second Large Printing for Jerome's Novel

The editors of Masses & Mainstream have announced that V. J. Jerome's novel, *A Lantern for Jeremy*, which received worldwide praise since its publication in Spring, 1952, is now going into a second large printing which brings the total number of copies published to over 10,000.

Freed on bail although still under a three-year sentence and \$6,000 fine as one of the Smith Act victims in the framedup, thought-control Foley Square trial of 18 Communist leaders, Jerome's novel was presented by his attorneys in the author's defense as a great humanist work of literary art.

He is also the author of *Culture in a Changing World*, *The Negro in Hollywood Films*, *Grasp the Weapon of Culture* and many other works, and is editor of the leading Marxist theoretical monthly, *Political Affairs*. A recent poem, *Caliban Speaks*, appears in the current issue of Masses & Mainstream.

The second edition of *A Lantern for Jeremy* is expected off the press early in March.

## on the scoreboard—

by LESTER RODNEY

### McCarran Act Prevents Washington Tryouts

IT SEEMS WE were a bit premature in reporting yesterday that two Negro players were already in the Washington Senators' camp at Orlando, Florida, receiving a tryout.

Angel Scull and Juan Visterer are still in their native Cuba, kept from reporting by the McCarran Act.

In addition, four white Cubans, including star pitcher Conrado Marrero, are being prevented from reporting to the Washington camp by this infamous, insulting act. It seems they must be "cleared" by the State Department and screened by the FBI. Pitcher Sandy Consuegra and rookie Pompeyo Davalillo of Venezuela have been "cleared." But Scull, Visterer, Marrero, Julio Moreno, Paul Sanchez and Frank Campos, the last four all regular members of the Washington squad, are being refused admission to the United States, and, says one report, "may not report for weeks."

This can obviously serve to kill the chances of the two Negro rookies to make the team, as well as hurting Marrero, Moreno, Sanchez and Campos.

It is fully in keeping with the rotten racism of the McCarran Act that it serves to nullify the first move to end the Jim Crow character of the team representing the nation's capital.

BOB COUSY has been voted winner of the Sam Davis Memorial Award given annually by the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association to the outstanding pro basketball player. It's violating no state secret to reveal that the vote wasn't close. The 6-1 "small man" of the Boston Celtics is not only battling for the scoring lead with Johnson and Mikan, but his scoring is actually secondary in his team value to his remarkable dribbling, passing, play-making, ball-stealing and all round floor work.

Which is no news to those who saw him against Baltimore at the Garden Tuesday night in the preliminary to the Knicks' thumping of Rochester. Cousy scored 32 points, but when the game came right down to cases in overtime, it was his remarkable ball control which meant the difference.

Cousy is a native New Yorker who grew up in Queens and played at Andrew Jackson High School. He'll get his award at the writers' big dinner and songfest Sunday night. Previous winners of the same award were Mikan in 1950 and 1951, Paul Arizin last year. Others to get awards from the scribes at the same time will be Walter Dukes, Haggerty Award; Honey Russell, Coach of the Year; and someone as yet undecided on the Gold Star Award, which goes to the outstanding visiting player to show in New York. (Had to hold up on that one till Penn's Beck came in last night.)

While we're on basketball, might as well pass along the United Press' "All American" results. They polled 205 sports writers and broadcasters. The 1st team, in order of the number of votes received: Walter Dukes of Seton Hall, Johnny O'Brien of Seattle, Bob Heubregts of Washington, Ernie Beck of Penn, Tom Gola of La Salle. Dukes had the highest vote of any previous UP poll. Second team had Schlundt of Indiana, Pettit of LSU, Knostman of Kansas State, Selby of Furman, and Bevo Francis of Rio Grande.

Also, a letter from F. T. informs that in naming Tucker and Ricketts as two Negro stars on the Duquesne team in the forthcoming NIT, we ignored a third Negro player, Fletcher Johnson, a 6-4 sophomore who had been playing center while Tucker was out and has been kept in the starting lineup with the return of the regular pivot man.

THE OLYMPICS are seen as a powerful force for world peace in an article in the official 1952 Olympic Book written by Samuel N. Gerson of Philadelphia. Gerson is the historian of the U. S. Olympians, an association of former Olympic athletes, in addition to his regular job for the past 15 years as a city employee in Philly.

The article said "as long as Russia, the United States and many states are sending teams to participate in this international sport conclave there will be no war. It is the purpose and hope of all past Olympians that in the near future not only the present competitors, but the past participants of all Olympic Games will pool their forces to form an organization that will gather yearly to meet and exchange ideas of a world living in common peace, understanding, mutual esteem and self respect."

BY THE WAY, what's holding up the showing of the films of the 1952 Olympics in this country? There was a Broadway premiere of the official Olympic films two months after the 1948 games. Are the Helsinki films being barred by our State Department because they show young Americans and young Soviet athletes shaking hands and competing in friendly sportsmanship?

FRUSTRATED MANAGER DEPT: From The Worker of Feb. 15, story on the revised Chicago White Sox having a pennant chance after trading for Ferris Fain and Vern Stephens:

"Our guess on the batting order, which packs a lot of intriguing possibilities: Fox 2b, Fain 1b, Minoso lf, Stephens 3b, Mele rf, Rivera cf, Carresque ss...."

From the United Press, dateline El Centro, California, March 3: "The Chicago White Sox will field their probable opening day lineup in intra-squad games today and tomorrow. The A team, under the leadership of Coach Doc Cramer, consists of Nelson Fox 2b, Ferris Fain 1b, Orestes Minoso lf, Vern Stephens 3b, Sam Mele rf, Jim Rivera cf, Al Carresque ss...."

JOHN GALBREATH, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates, said yesterday that Ralph Kiner's holdout against a 25 percent slash "is setting a bad example for the youths who idolize him."

Now there are a lot of people in and around Pittsburgh, especially those who work for a living in the coal mines and steel mills instead of owning ballclubs and hobnobbing with industrialists, who would say that resisting a wage slash is setting a mighty GOOD example for the youth. They would also add that Kiner and the other Pirates ought to have a union.

So it just goes to show that it all depends on where you sit....

AND SPEAKING of Pittsburgh workers and baseball, don't forget the chance this Sunday to cheer the great victory of that valiant ex-Jones & Laughlin worker and union builder, and right-handed pitching star of the First Company of the Lincoln Battalion—Steve Nelson!

